(ESTABLISHED 1877.)

TO CAME FOR HIM WHO HAS BORNE THE SATTLE, AND FOR HIS WIDOW AND ORPHANS. 711 AUTIMHAN LINCOLN.

"THE VALIDATE OF THE PURSIO DEUT OF THE UNITED ETATES, AUTHORIZED BY LAW, INDICIONG DIETS INCURRED FOR PAYMENT OF PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES FOR BETWEES IN SUP-PRESSING INSURANCE OF MEDITARINA, SHALL NOT BE QUES-THORED, W. SEC. & ANY KIV, CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED

A CONSIDER IT THE ASSEST PAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTER-\$578 OF THE SOULIST PURCOSED IN THE COUNTRY, I PARKETLY COMMEND IT TO ALL COMMISSES OF THE ORDER.

PAGE VANDERVOORT, Constitution Chief, G. A. R.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

One Dollar per Year.

ATTERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION - INVARIABLY CASE IN ADVANCE. MONEY FORWARDED OTHERWISE THAN BY SEGIS-TERED LETTER, POSTAL MUNEY OFFICE, OR COAFT ON NEW YORK, WAL HE AT THE HIM OF THE SENDER, AS ALSO ALL

TESUE WHICH THEY ARE ENTITIED TO RECEIVE.

42 ADDRESSES. - ADDRESSES WILL BE CHANGED AS DITES AS DESIRED, BUT SUBSCRIPTIS SHOULD IN ALL CASES ONE THE R DID AS WELL AS NEW ATOMES. #2"CORRESPONDENCE .- COMMUNICIPED DE SOLICITED PROM EVENY DECTION IN REGARD TO ALL GRAND ARMY, PENSION,

TERS, AND LETTERS TO THE EDITOR WILL ALWAYS RECEIVE SO CTE : THREE LINES OF CTS. OTHER TRANSPORT ADVERTIS-ING, 40 CENTS PER LINE. THUTTEEN INSENTIONS TO PER CENT.

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ENTERED AT THE MANAGED POST-07710E SO DECOME-CLASS MATTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 9, 1883.

THE number of pension certificates issued 4th, was as follows: Original, 793; in-24; total, 1.078.

WE begin in the present issue of the TRIBthe clever pen of Mrs. K. B. Sherwood on the wonders of Colorado as disclosed during the recent excursion of Grand Army delegates to keen powers of observation, and her opening and sparkling.

A SUBSCRIBER who has thoroughly tested the time-keeping qualities of the Waterbury watch, assures us that he finds it as reliable and trustworthy as a "Waltham." The regular price of the Waterbury is \$3.50, but we will send it free to any person who, prior to September 1st, will obtain ten new subscribers for us. Every watch is carefully regulated before it leaves the factory, and is warranted to be precisely as represented.

Mrs. Shenwoop's admirable articles on Loyal Woman's Work will be resumed in our next issue, their emission this week being due to the fact that our contributor's absence in Colorado has rendered it impossible to edit and arrange the correspondence of her department. In lien of her usual contribution, we print an interesting article on the work of the Women's Auxiliaries in the Department of Massachusetts.

ONE of our subscribers-Mr. J. N. Blair. of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroadwrites us from Sleepy Eye Station, Minn.,

"I received the watch, all O. K., and timed it with the clock in the train dispatcher's office at better watch than I expected. Indeed, I cannot praise it too highly."

We will send this watch to may address on receipt of ten new subscribers to THE TRIBUNE. Enough said!

WE are glad to note that many of our boy THE TELBUNE'S liberal offer to give a Waterbury watch to any one sending ten new subscribers prior to September 1, and thus secured for themselves one of those pretty and reliable time-keepers. It is so easy, indeed, to obtain subscribers for THE TRIBUNE. that we should think every soldier's son and every soldier's daughter would try to procure enough at least to entitle him or her to one of these handsome watches.

for the pensioning of ex-prisoners, the passage of which they will arge upon Congress mander-in-Chief Vandervoort in his address | far from being reached. before the Denver Eucampment remarked. sure harmonious and concerted action.

pension matters. A subscriber at Quincy, Ill., visit as to the character of the field still tween the Confederate States and the United calls our attention, for instance, to an arti- untilled, and, instead of waiting for their States had been made, and that treaty, as cle in the Daily Germania -a German news fellow-soldiers to organize of their own we know, was, happily, never consummated. paper published in that city-in which the accord, they should put the movement on editor, after citing the case reported in our foot themselves, and give them the benefit last issue of a woman who, at the instance of their counsel. We are confident that of a pair of secondrels, personated a pension Commander-in-Chief Beath will prove a

at Philadelphia the money due the claimant remarks that "if it is so easy, as this case shows, to defrand in the matter of pension, how many may have done so in the past | Order. and may now be drawing pensions," strangely overlooking the last that the first letter of inquiry from the real claimant must have led to the detection of the fraud and prevented its repetition. There was no fraud in the claim itself-that was perfectly goodand the fact that this imposition was practiced upon the pension agent no more wartants an attack upon the character of our pensioners than the presentation of a forged check at the bank would warrant an imputation upon the character of the depositor in whose name it was drawn. So far as the Pension Office itself was concerned the reconls were all straight; the fraud consisted simply of the imposition practiced upon its agent, who may or may not have taken the THE SAME AS THAT OF THE WHOLE SURDER " OF THE LAST | necessary precautions to establish the identity of the claimant.

The Work Before Us. Comrade Beath, our new Commander-in-Chief, enters upon the duties of his office PROMPT ATTENTION. WHITE ON ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER | with the avowed determination to increase the membership of the Grand Army to at least 250,000 before the close of his administration. He does well to set the mark high. FIFTY-TWO INSTRUCTED AN PER CENT. DISCOUNT. BEADING The field is large, and it has never been thoroughly tilled. . Vast as was the work accomplished during the last year, we are satisfied that the progress then made can be duplicated and perhaps surpassed during the next twelve-month. The fact is that up to the present time the work of recruiting the membership of the Order and propagating its principles has been conducted in a somewhat desultory way, and there is good reason to believe that if properly systematized it would lead to still more splendid results. and signed during the week ending August | At present the organization of new Posts is to a certain extent a matter of accident crease, 170; re-issue, 67; restoration, 23; that is to say, there are few Departments, if duplicate, 1; arrears, 0; accrued pensions, any, in which the unoccupied territory is there is sufficient material for the establishment of new Posts personally visited and UNE a brief series of brilliant letters from | the objects and benefits of the Order properly explained to the veterans resident there.

Of course, every application that comes properly authenticated and that fulfills the that State. Mrs. Sherwood is gifted with | conditions precedent to granting a charter for the muster of a new Post receives attenletter will be found characteristically bright | tien, but it often happens in communities | where the soldier element is largely represented that no one is disposed to take the lead in organizing the movement for the establishment of a Post. It is in just such cases that the need of missionary work on the part of comrades of the Grand Army is manifest. It would be a wise thing for the Department authorities to ascertain in just what counties and what towns where the Order has not yet secured a foothold, material enough exists for the organization of a new Post, and to then delegate to discreet and zenlous comrades the duty of canvassing the .of counterfeits in existence. "It is wellground in person and ascertaining whether occupy that ground. It would be possible in many cases even to secure in advance a list of ex-soldiers residing in such territory and a sufficient idea of their fide bonds." character to determine whether they wanted make desirable comrades. is particularly true of the Department of Kansas, where the recent census of survivors of the war has roade it possible for the of the field to a nicety.

this place. It keeps time to the second, and is a far sections of the country where one would excited our wonder sometimes to find that

shlished in places where the soldier element

Grand Army, and it is due to him that he should have the intelligent as well as the enthusiastic aid of every comrade of the

The Confederate Bond Scheme. At various times during the last two or three years, as our readers have doubtless noticed, advertisements have appeared in the Eastern and Southern papers from wellknown brokers, offering to pay cash for Confederate bonds, and it is a fact that many millions-some estimate the amount at \$100,000,000-of these bonds have been bought up in this way from their original holders. Many attempts have been made to account for these transactions, but none that could be considered satisfactory. The public generally laughed at the idea that the bonds would ever be intrinsically valuable, were disposed to attribute the of the scheme to Wall street speculators, who thought that by creating a fictitious demand for Confederate bonds they | the following: might be able to sell out at a profit, just as they had frequently done in the case of wild-cat railway securities-and such as happened to have any of the worthless paper in their possession made haste to get rid of it. By way of further explanation, too, it was stated at one time in the newspapers that there was still remaining to the credit of the Confederate government in the Bank of England some \$8,000,000, and that it was with a view of securing this money that carefully marked out, and places in which ed, it is said, for preliminary expenses, and our readers are doubtless aware, passed, after one of the vaults of the National Safe De- much deliberation, a bill known as lars per thousand of face value, and if it is

them, that they will cost the syndicate a must be devised to meet the plain necessipate. The real point of interest, however, Department authorities to gauge the extent | in the whole matter concerns the manner in | tory or State where the absence of the Mor-Not a few of the 170 applications for payment of the bonds. It is said that they it possible to empanel a wholly Gentile jury; constituted the Southern Confederacy refuse talists will refuse to lend money to Southern open declarations of its president and leadenterprises. If it is upon this threat only ers, that in any event they would not subthe proximity of flourishing Posts in neigh- that they rely to enforce the re-assumption boring towns and counties, and it has by the Southern States of the obligation to redeem these securities, they are likely to and girl readers have taken advantage of no previous attempt had been made there be sadly disappointed, for everybody knows that capitalists, whether foreign or Ameri-It is not desirable, of course, that merely for | can, can always be prevailed upon to invest | the sake of showing a large increase of mem- | their money where it will yield the largest | bers in a single year, new Posts should be es- interest, and can never, under any circumstances, or from any consideration of gratitude is neither strong enough nor zealous enough or friendship, be induced to invest it where it to properly sustain them, but, unquestion- will not be productive. The Southern peoably, there is not a single Department in | ple, we take it, are quite as well aware that which the territory can be said to have been | this is the case as those of any other section thoroughly canvassed, and in which there is of the country. But, aside from this fact, not abundant room for substantial and even if there were any moral obligation on As will be seen by the announcement in rapid development. This is as true of the late settlinent. another column, the next annual meeting of Department of New York as well as of assume this liability, so thoroughly are they ity, and, to all intents and purposes, they Kansas, for instance. Between the first of imbued with repudiation ideas-as in Virdersonville and other Southern prisons will February and the first of July last there was | ginia, for instance-that they would never be held at Gleveland, Ohio, September 19th, a gain in the Department of New York of consent to assume any new burden. If puband 20th, at which time the members will over fifty-five Posts, three of them number- lic sentiment in that section is opposed to are pecuniarily thrifty, and in the developundoubtedly agree upon the form of a bill ing over one hundred charter members, the payment of strictly State debts, conwhich abandantly proves that, although tracted for the construction of public works there are now not far from 400 Posts in the from which they have derived a definite and at its next session. As Past Com. Department, the limit of its growth is still certain benefit, it is folly to suppose that it would favor the recognition of a debt con-Enthusiasm is a splendid quality in tracted by the Confederate government, and "the question regarding the pensioning of any work of this description, and its not by the States themselves, and by investigated by the Pension Committee, and thusinsm is never so effective as when est. But the fact of the matter is, that of the many bills pending some measure it is coupled with systematic effort, and there is no moral obligation resting upon should be indered and passed at the next the keynote of the new year's campaign the Southern States to pay these bonds. session of Congress," and it seems to usthat it should be Thoroughness. It is not well to The government which issued them never would be well for the Grand Army pension | multiply Posts in cities where the Order is | had a legal status either in this country or committee to confer with the members of already well established, except for reasons abroad; it perished, leaving neither heirs this Prisoners' Association with a view to of convenience, accessibility to Post-rooms, nor assets, and, by the terms of the fourstriving at a clear understanding as to what | &c., but our comrades should see to it that | teenth amendment to the Constitution of measure should be advocated, and thus in- no territory which is now entirely unoccu- the United States, the payment of the bonds pied, although capable of sustaining strong | which it issued is distinctly prohibited. and healthy Posts, remains so at the close of Furthermore, by the terms of their issue, It is assouthing what ignorance (or mai- the year. They should take the trouble to they were not to be payable until a certain ice) some editors display in writing about make inquiries either by letter or by netnal time had clapsed after a treaty of peace be-

Southern States to fay them; and, third, resort to the most radical measures for the

recognize any such moral obligation even if in the Territory where it is now spurned

with this ridiculous scheme of theirs, in | be exterminated at any cost. spite of these facts, they will deserve to lose their money, and all the more because twenty years ago, when they made no pretense of concealing their sympathy with the Confederate Government and had a most excellent opportunity of showing that sympathy by investing in Confederate bonds, they were precions careful not to do so; and because, also, that finding it possible now to buy these bonds for a song, they assume an attitude of extreme virtue and pretend that they have an equitable right to enforce their

The Mormon Problem.

Among the resolutions reported to the National Encampment by the committee on Commander-in-Chief Van Dervoort's address,

the views so forcibly and eloquently expressed in the address upon the barbaric crime of polygamy, such measures as will speedfly and effectually

In this sentiment we feel sure every member of the Grand Army will concur, but unless some such means as our late Commander-in-Chief suggested are taken to bring the views of the Order directly to the attention of Congress, the appeal contained Confederate bonds were being bought. In- in this resolution is not likely to be heeded. vestigation, however, showed that there was | The truth is, that it is a great question no such sum on deposit, and this explana- which Comrade Van Dervoort has raised, tion, like the other, of course, had to be re- and while Congress has undoubtedly shown jected. It now appears, from inquiries in- the most shameful cowardice in the way it stituted by the New York Herald, that a has dealt with it in the past, it must be adsyndicate has been actually formed in Eng- mitted that even the best informed of our land, with Lord Penzance as its banker, Statesmen, and those who are most anxious and a board of trustees, among whom are to accomplish the overthrow of Mormonism, said to be two members of the British Par- are not by any means agreed as to what is liament, for the purpose of securing control | the best method of bringing that about, of all Confederate bonds and enforcing their | It is one thing to legislate, and quite another payment. Some \$50,000 has been subscrib- to execute the law. The last Congress, as posit Company, at New York, has been se- Edmunds bill, the intent of which was to lected as the recentacle for the bonds, which disfranchise all Mormons who were guilty are to be deposited there as fast as obtained. of polygamous practices, and thus strip The price paid for the bonds already pur- them of political power; but if we may chased has varied from one dollar to six dol- | judge from the reports which have reached us from Utah and by the very general contrue that bonds to the face value of \$100,- | tempt which the Mormons themselves ex-600,000 have already been received by the press for the measure, it is not likely to agent of the syndicate, they must represent | effect its purpose. The difficulties in the way an investment of somewhere in the neigh- of making it operative will suggest themborhood of \$200,000 good money. Precisely | selves to almost any intelligent reader. In the how large an amount of Confederate bonds are first place it is well nigh impossible within in existence nobody knows. An ex-Confed- Mormon territory to secure a jury that will erate officer estimates it at \$400,000,000, but | render a verdict in accordance with the eviwe notice that a Richmond lawyer, who dence. While it is practicable to exclude seems to be well posted, declares that the from the jury actual polygamists, it is not syndicate need not expect to see bottom un- practicable to exclude Mormons generally til it shall have received \$3,000,000,000, and on other grounds than that they either may not reach it even then, should it prove, practice or believe in the sanctity of as he suspects, that there are a large number | the institution, and it is well known church are concerned, it is not regarded known," says General Butler, too, "that the it would be for the interest of the Order to | Confederate bonds were very carelessly en- | as a crime for one of its members to abjure graved, and largely counterfeited during the his faith, for the time being, in order to se war, and at this day no man can tell which | cure a place on a jury where it will be within are the counterfeits and which are the bona his power to save the accused from conviction. It is clear, therefore, that if polygamy It is evident, therefore, granting the prac- is to be suppressed by the peaceful processes ticability of the scheme to get control of of the law, some more effective measures great deal more than the members antici- ties of the case. It has been suggested that the trials should be removed to some Terriwhich the syndicate hopes to enforce the | mon element in the community will make are willing to compromise at twelve cents and if no constitutional impediment should on the dollar, and that if the States which be found, that plan might perhaps prove worth trying. It is evident, however, from to assume the obligation, the London capi- the nature of the Mormon church and the mit to the authority of the courts without a show of forcible resistance. It is true that in case of a resort to arms they would be sure to be worsted, but they are shrewd

> by means of the army, and they doubtless count upon that reluctance to secure immunity from punishment. The fact cannot be gainsaid, nor do they pretend to deny it, that they regard the Government of the United States as their most favorably on the propriety of the election natural enemy, and no more than did the rebels during the late war, do they yield it allegiance. They hate its flag, refuse to these facts. It is true that the Mormons ment of what was naturally an arid and sterile territory they have displayed a prodigious amount of energy; but they are not less colpable on that account. If they are prosperous, it is not by reason of their polygamous practices, but in spite of them.

would be reluctant to enforce its authority

The thing for the Grand Army to consider, therefore, is, not whether an appeal should be taken to Congress to exterminate attached to the Second Corps, in the Army of this evil, but whether a practicable remedy can be found for it. It was Comrade Van Dervoort's opinion, that a band of earnest. true men, who had faced the evil all their lives, should be designated to codify the laws heretofore passed through the dictates of the leaders of this unboly church; that it should be enacted that no Mormon should vote or hold any office whatever; that all Mormons holding Government offices should the office named. Courtly in manner, affable be removed; that officers of every grade should be appointed by the Governor and life and office, he would meet the responsibiliconfirmed by the Council; and that the immigration of Mormon recruits should be control of the House organization, by all stopped at once and forever, and, inasmuch To sum up, it may then be said; First, as weaker measures have failed to accom- dier and so faithful a Democrat in the past as that the bonds have no legal status; second, plish the purpose, it seems to us that the that there is no moral obligation on the time has come when the Government should

and defied. As an institution, polygamy is If our British cousins persist in going on | no less hideous than slavery, and it should

Songs of the Camp.

the publication of old army ballads. From

a poetical standpoint they are metrically

imperfect and plainly deficient in literary grace, but they will vividly recall to the minds of our comrades the scenes which inspired them. The men who fought the battles of the rebellion differed from those of other armies that have waged great wars in the world's history in that they were almost as fond of talking and writing about their campaigns as they were of fighting. Recruited as they were from all professions and trades, they never ceased to maintain their individuality, and although they became, before the war ended, and subsequently unanimously adopted, was | the equal of regular troops in point of discipline, they never displayed that blind Resolved, That we heartily indorse and concur in | indifference to results which characterizes the professional soldier. They obeyed orders and we most carnestly invite Congress to devise | without question, but without yielding their emove that blot upon the morals and purity of right to criticise the wisdom of military movements and the conduct of their commanders; and the plans of past and projected campaigns, and the comparative ability of their generals was as much the subject of discussion among them as among the learned editors and their fellow citizens who remained at home. We presume the entire history of the war might be compiled from the letters, which, as individuals, they wrote home to their friends and families, and some of the narratives and descriptions of military events thus furnished conclusively show that in the rank and file were more intelligent critics and more accurate observers than the historians themselves. And just as their opinions found expression in their private correspondence, so they took form in these achievements of particular regiments or corps and sometimes the valor and prowess bend the steps of the pilgrim. If his abode be of favorite generals, sometimes portrayed the amenities of camp life, and sometimes the horrors of rebel prisons, but in general and always embodied the feelings and sentiments of our veterans at the various stages

The authors of these ballads, as a rule, possessed but the crudest knowledge of versification, but they had the knack of giving to their doggerel a realistic tone, and the very homeliness of their verse made it the more potent to touch the heart of the soldier. Such a song for instance as "Old Rosy is the Man," which is almost wholly devoid of literary merit, had the effect of arousing the most intense enthusiasm whenever it was sung, and, like many other ballads of the same description, had a most exhilarating influence upon the spirits of the army. So, too, the prison ballads, although of little poetic value, are, by reason of the associations connected with them, still lovingly cherished by thousands of our veterans. They speak of a past that was real and actual, and they appeal to the survivors as no verses, however artistic, from the pen of a poet dependent entirely upon his imagination for his theme, possibly could. The "wandering poet of New Hampshire," who, after his release from Andersonville, had his rude prison songs printed in simple ballad form, and sold them at Camp Parole, Annapolis, was evidently a man of little education, and was certainly a very indifferent rhymster, but the soldier cared nothing for the style of the verses so long as they embodied the facts and feelings which were familiar to him. and it is not strange that every veteran's scrap-book should now contain some of these forgotten ballads. The ballads which we have selected for publication in this week's issue, comprise but a small portion of those which were heard in the camps and on the marches of our army twenty years ago, and they are, perhaps, neither the most interesting nor the most popular among them, enough to perceive that the Government but they are certainly typical of the time when they were written, and they will be read with delight by thousands who once felt their spell.

> The Soldier Candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

In an item, "A Brave Soldier's Candidacy," in your issue of the 12th inst., you comment by the Democrats of General James B. Coit, of Norwich, Conn., to the place of Sergeant-at-

Arms of the next House. I want, as an old comrade of the General, to echo that sentiment. What more becoming good and loyal field soldiers, when otherwise

We who were comrades of General Coit in the same commands during the war would be greatly gratified to see him receive the appointment named. He enlisted as a private among the first volunteers from Connecticut in the three months' service, and for gallantry and bravery was promoted on the field at the battle of Bull Run, his first engagement. Soon after the muster out of his regiment he enlisted for the war," receiving a commission as lieutenant in the Fourteenth Connecticut volunteers, and within three weeks of the time of leaving the State for the seat of war, while spiritedly leading his company in a charge at rebel bullet through both legs.

His regiment during its whole service was the Potomac, and had an exceptionally arduous experience, and has a record for battles fought, campaigning done, and losses suffered eminent among the regiments of the State. The Army of the Potomac should be honored; the Second-Corps, which unquestionably constituted an important section of its backbone, deserves to General Coit's war record no one will question, and his gallantry and faithfulness to his country in her hour of need, alone entitle him to consideration. But his personal qualifications pre-eminently fit him for the duties of of nature, ready of speech, of extensive busities of the place, I doubt not, perfectly, and adorn it, too. If the Democrats are to have means, we say, let them give this place to so worthy, brave, and competent a man and solour old comrade, General Coit. 8-WASHINGTON. 14th Conn. Vols.

"Will some comrade write up the battles of claiment, and received from the pension agent sagacious as well as zealous leader of the that the Southern people are not disposed to assertion and maintenance of its authority raid."-J. H. N., Oxford, Iowa.

Sight-seeing at Canterbury-A Glimpse at Its Famous Cathedral. We devote a page of this week's issue to

> Special Correspondence National Tribune: BROADSTAIRS, ENG., July 23.—The best feature of a stay at Broadstairs is a Canterbury pilgrimage. True, this cannot be made under the poetic conditions which Chancer makes familiar, and the Nun and Preste and Knyghts and Pryor and all the other Pilgrims of the Canterary Tales will seem even more to be envised after the modern pilgrim's return than they seemed before his departure; for the imagination of any one who reads the Tales is very little like y to picture a journey and a catheand the "First Resting Place of the Christian | Religion in England,'

ses and palfreys in armor, or priestly garb, good Geoffrey Chancer?

We modern pilgrims travelled speedily, as fitted our own times, but in a way not wholly foreign to the customs of the century of Chancer's pilgrims, for we found a strong little horse and a light open wagon, known in Kent as a trap, and we drove eighteen miles over chalk cliffs and through fenceless fields of waving grain, crossing the fruit farms of Minster, and passing now a group of gypsy-looking children, part of a "tramping" family, and now a fourhorsed coach, following our road to Canterbury. The day was a typical English summer day, sunny and gray by turns, now balany, and, in another moment, cold and damp, then sunny through the afternoon.

THE TOWN ITSELF. Canterbury itself, without the cathedral or the associations which cluster about the cathedral, would be attractive and possessed of a quaint interest. Its narrow streets are lined with ancient houses, whose upper stories pro- of Canterbury Cathedral, the end which was ecting, each farther than the one beneath, are | not built until the fifteenth century! F. K. built so solidly in such old fashioned shapes, at such odd angles, that they seem to have been left standing from a time quite as remote as the time of Chaucer's pilgrims. In these streets may be seen the square black caps and straight black gowns of the Canterbury school boys; and a peculiarly fortunate pilgrim of vesterday met a beadle, a veritable beadle, of the fashion army ballads, which sometimes depicted the staff, leading by the hand a very little boy. In the midst of this quaint town rises a beautiful square stone tower, and towards the tower

under the vanited roof of an ancient stone gateway. Before him stretches a pretty garden, carpeted with rich green turf, protected by a wall lined with rich shrubbery and wreathed with ivy. The garden is very quiet and bright and sanny, but this is scarcely noticed at first, for it does but surround the cathedral, whose tower has guided the pilgrim's footsteps for many miles. From the gateway the cathedral presents an aspect of freshness, almost of newness, that is deeply disappointing. It seems wholly impossible that the ancient Canterbury pilgrims should have come to this modern-looking church, which might have been the work of yesterday. Gradually, however, it becomes evident that the masonry is not of yesterday; that, while some of the statues that fill niches about the door are new, much more of the masonry is here by reason of the fine conservatism that guards all ancient buildings in England, especially all such as escaped the single engulting wave of destruction that broke over the eccle

sinstical buildings at the Reformation. The light gray stone of which the cathedral built contributes to its modern aspect as do the style of architecture and the diminishing effect of the tower's position at the middle instead of the terminal point of the roof. The cheerful modern effect is enhanced, on entering the nave, by the cream-colored stone used in the interior, and by the absence of ancient monuments. The first half hour spent in the cathedral garden and in the nave is a half hour of utter disappointment. Thus far, Canterbury Cathedral is very beautiful, but it is not the ancient pile of our imagination.

THE MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

After the first half hour comes a discovery, Thus far we have seen only half the cathedral; only the western half, which proves to be a newer half! That is to say, we discover that Canterbury Cathedral was built in different centuries; that the beautiful disappointing western half, with the graceful tower, grew up three centuries later than the cathedral of Lan Franc, which was the cathedral of our

The ancient dwelling of christianity, the first resting place of christianity in England." is a monument of the architecture of two ages,

The tower, rising from the middle point of the roof, marks the division; west of the tower cluster the chapels and minor towers, the low, man church of Lan Franc, first Archbishop of Canterbury. Here are the shrine of St. Dunstan and the shrine of Thomas-a-Becket, friend of King Henry the Second; here, too, are the tombs of Stephen Langton and of Cardinal Archbishop Reginald Pole; of the Black Prince, and of King Henry IV; here, in short, is the about the conversion of her royal husband and his followers. The stone of the Norman portion is darker, the windows are less in proportion to the wall spaces, the masonry is massive in proportion to its height, the plan is compli- has been chilled. The loss of fame, fortune, cated, and the whole presents an air of mystery and of antiquity, which more than fulfills all youthful dreams of the shrine of the Canter-

bury pilgrims of the poet Chaucer. BECKET'S RESTING-PLACE.

In a former letter I snoke of a picture in the Royal Academy exhibition, setting forth the manner of the death of Thomas-a-Becket. In this tradition invists that the King's knights slew through several centuries to the shrine erected shrine is, of course, obsolete, and upless a mosaic in the floor of Trinity Chapel may mark ant Fitch, who, however, fell to the ground. Antictam, he was brought to the ground by a his final resting-place, it is an open question The ball fired at Fitch struck him on the side as to where he is buried.

its eathedrals as places set apart for use at cerand the church specifies the time. On the man lay there for hours, when "the Union finds an unfailing refuge in the nearest church. be, and the Fourteeuth Connecticut volunteers, At Canterbury, on the contrary, the choir and alacrity and care that market all thee agrees and were told off as they passed through a certain iron gate and dropped sixpence each into ness experience and familiarity with public a box. The business-like manner of this arwhat might well be a very great pleasure.

AN EXTERIOR VIEW.

The garden is free at all times, and in it there are no annoying officials. Thither, accordingly, we repaired at 9 o'clock on the Rocky Cap and Droop Mountain and the Salem | morning following our harried view of the in- ton Food Preservative Co., 72 Kilby Street, terior of the chapels, and prowied at leisure | Boston.

about the Norman end, which is as attractive without as it is mysterious and ancient within. The crypt rises half above ground, and we could see through the open arches curious shadows resting on the supporting piliars and shafts. Over the crypt rise rounded chapels, with enrious massive arches and quaint square towers surmounted by pointed mofs, the towers as siender and delicate as the arches are stordy, In this en tern, Norman end of the cathedral nothing within or without is disappointingly modern. Here it is easy to fancy the pilgrims of the fourteenth century coming with reverence to Canterbury as to a shripe already vouerable by reason of two centuries' are, apart from the veneration due to it as a surme at which an English king had undergone panance and nazellation.

Back of the Norman end there are some

iouses, ivy-covered and attractive, with case-

ment windows and low slanting roofs; and

there are cloisters and a fragment of Becket's own archbishop's palace; there is a continuadral so enchanting as the journey across Kent | tion of the garden, too, and an areade, of which part of the roof is falling in. We walked under the areade and mounted a deserted stone stair The modern pilgrimage is none the less to be that stands alone under the sky, serving no enjoyed, however, because it is not made on purpose except that to which we put it namely, giving a view of two ancient Norman columns from the "Tabard Iun" to the "Cheessers" at | in a small inclosure, one shoulding and the Canterbury; and, if we children of a later date other long since fallen, their use forgotten. find no time in our crowded lives for a series of Still beyond stretched a square good a, tarfhalts by the wayside and the nightly telling of carpeted, like every other English garden, the tales, have we not the very tales of the leis- quadrangle of the Cant roury school. While urely people of old, thanks to the foresight of we loitered, a prec ntor in robes, with the canon and the choir bays in robes also, filed under the areade, wa king in sairs, their music books under their arms and their rosy faces beaming. There were one or two exceptions to this rule among the tenors, of whom two were old men with crizzled heards, whose presence in a boy choir was rather surprising. We followed the procession as far as the choir door, then walked once more through the garden, making the circuit of the Norman end, and entered the nave in time to hear the first words of the service rising above the closed doors of the chancel. The orem is of peculiarly sweet tone, and is built into the triforium high overhead, so that its ton s fill the nave without overwhelming the boy voices of the chair. The service was a very beautiful one, and we were in sole possession of the navewe and the morning sunshine that poured through the modern windows and filtered through the ancient ones, resting softly on the rich, warmly-tinted columns of the newer end

MINNIE MCKAY'S DEATH.

Donald McKay, the Famous Indian Scout, Losen His Guly Buughter.

[From Taps.] "How is Miss Minute getting along?" asked a gentleman, meeting Donald McKay in the street, a short time ago. The great scout's head dropped upon his breast for a moment, then, looking at his questioner, he answered in faltering tones, while the tears rolled down his the Rose Inn, he follows Mercery Lane or cheeks, that Minnie was dead. She had caught Butchery Lane, and finds himself standing cold last spring, while tending the medicine in the Aquarium, Thirty-fif h street, New York, and after rallying from the first attack, had a relapse, and died while en route for Warm Springs, Oregon, with her mother. Indians are noted for their stolid demean or, seldom showing any outward manifestation of sorrow or pleasure; yet this brave warrior, noted for his cool compesure and courage, gave way to his feelings, as, in trembling tones, he answered the questions put to him. To any one knowing McKay well, it would have seemed strange to witness such deep grief in a man so selfcontained, even stoical. But it showed the more plainly how severe the affliction was, and what a crushing blow to the father's loving heart. To the many friends of the McKays the news of Minnie's death will come with startling suddenness. She was universally known and loved, a favorite with all, and a great attraction wherever she went. A brief istory of her short life will, no doubt, prove interesting to many. Minnie McKay, the only child of Donald McKay, the famous Indian scout, was born April 13, 1867, and came East with her parents shortly after the close of the Modoe war, in which contest between the Indians and whites M. Kay rendered such great service to the United States Government. Although constantly traveling in this country and Europe with her father, he gave her every pportunity to secure a good education, and took great pride in her proficiency in various accomplishments. She was a fine performer upon several musical instruments, partieularly the guitar and the piano, was exceedingly modest and well-bred, quiet and unassuming, yet possessing abundant self-possession and dignity. Every one who met her admired and respected her, and her pretty face and pleasing manners made her a favorite with young and old. Her health was poor at times during the past winter, but no afarm was fell by her parents until March, when her exposure to the strong draughts in the Aquarium building where the Indian medicine was being sold, resulted in a severe attack of passimonia. Upon her recevery her fath r sent her on the way home to Oregon, accompanied by her mother. The young girl had formed many pleasant anticipations of what she would do when she reached the home she had not seen for nine years, planning improvements, conwhose diderences from each other have built | tinuing her studies, and waiting for her father's themselves, as it were, into the very stone of return. But her anticipations were never to be realized. On the way home she had a relapse, pleuro-pueumonia set in, and she died July 12, at San Francisco, before reaching the stretches the graceful nave; east of the tower | friends she was expecting to see after so long an absence. The news of her death numer and round arches and solid pillars of the old Nor- and disheartened the father as no danger nor hardship could ever have done. He fairly idolized his daughter, and her death, coming so suddenly upon their first separation, made the affliction even harder to bear. Torture could never have made Donald McKay wince, but his child's death bowed his proud head, and cast a gloom upon his life nothing our ever ancient church, about which cluster memories | efface. His hopes, his pride, and his happiness of all the generations since Bertha, the Saxon Pare buried in the small grave in the cometery Queen, embraced christianity and brought at San Francisco, Cal., where his child lies. Time may make him feel more submissive to the infliction, but it will not lighten his grief nor make him forget it. The light of his home has been extinguished, the warm hof his heart

An Unpleasant Memento of the War.

and friends he would have counted as nothing,

but the loss of his daughter has humbled his

proud spirit and dimmed the fierce flash of his

[From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.] Lieutenant O. W. Fitch, of Englewood, member of Post No. 5, Chicago, is one of our exthe Archbishop was represented as falling upon | soldiers who passed through an unusually certain steps, presumably of the aitar. In the severe experience, and as a memento of that cathedral the precise spot is shown upon which | experience he carries a bullet in the back of the King's friends. These steps are at a dis- ience. Lieutenant Fitch was an officer in a tance from the altar and form a part of a flight | colored regiment, and at Nashville he and leading to the choir, and tradition is sustained | three other officers were made prisoners. Jeff by the fact that these steps are near the door | Davis, hoping to discourage the North from leading to the cloister, through which the employing colored troops, issued an order to martyr must have made his way in floring | the effect that all officers of colored regiments from his palace to seek sanctuary. Eecket's | should be killed instead of being made pristragic death, and the reverence attaching oners. On this occasion Lientenant Firch and his three companions were moving along with upon his tomb, have given to the whole cathe- their captors, and from the action of their dral somewhat the effect of a monument to escort began to think they would escape the Becket. But it happens here, as in many cases, fate which they expected, when suddenly, with that the traces of his individual burial-place no warning whatever, the Southerners drew have vanished. Since the Reformation, his their revolvers and fired upon the helpless prisoners, killing all instantly except Licatonof the head, glanced around, and lodged in the There is one respect in which Canterbury is back of his head. The Southerners examined less agreeable to visit than some cathedrals of the fallen men, and one was, supposedly, about less renown. The Church of England regards to put another bullet into Fitch, when a companion said, "come along; they're all dead," tain specified times for purposes of worship, The Southerners moved on and the wounded Continent, the cathedrals are open all day, and | man's friend "-a slave come upon the scene. whosoever has need of a half hour of quiet | Seeing the blue-chyl men lying there, he discovered that Frich was alive, and, with the chancel are open only during service, and the attention to the men from the North, removed stranger who would visit the Norman end of him to his cabin, where he secreted and cared the cathedral must do so under escort of a for him. The Southerners returned to the spot verger, and must pay a fixed fee. After the where the Union men had been killed, and, afternoon service, therefore, the whole of the missing one of them, began a diligent search small number of worshipers waited en masse, for him. The search became so warm that Fitch determined to escape the country, if posrangement, with the crowding and delay at- after proceeding a short distance. A second tendant upon it, destroys all the reverence en- time was he discovered by a "friend;" this gendered by the service, and the crowding that | time another slave, who secreted and cared for continues throughout the hurried tour of in- the wounded soldier, and finally started him spection makes a bore and an annoyance of for the Union lines, which Lieutenant Fitch reached in safety.

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